

MASON'S
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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

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AND IMPROVE HER
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OPTICIAN.

No. 20,562

號式十六百五零萬二第

日四廿月四年子甲

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 27th, 1924 式拜禮

號七廿月五年三十國民華中

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INTIMATIONS

CLARETS

RED

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tions.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 " to 8.00 "	every 15 minutes Stop
8.00 " 8.20 "	" 10 " /ping
8.30 " 8.57 "	Non Stop
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5.37 " 5.54 "	Stopping
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6.45 " 7.02 "	Stopping
7.02 " 7.19 "	Non Stop
7.19 " 7.36 "	Stopping
7.36 " 7.53 "	Non Stop
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SUNDAYS	
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 "	every 15 minutes
9.30 " 11.00 "	" 10 "
11.00 " 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 "	" 15 "
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5.49 " 5.66 "	Stopping
5.66 " 5.83 "	Non Stop
5.83 " 6.00 "	Stopping
6.00 " 6.17 "	Non Stop

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E. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.COMING APPROACH OF
MARS.
WHAT WE KNOW OF OUR
NEIGHBOUR.

On August 23rd next Mars will make one of its closest approaches to the earth within the present century. The two planets will be separated by about 35,000,000 miles, which is, cosmically speaking, a mere trifle.

Every two years and two months Mars is in "opposition" to the sun—that is to say the sun, the earth, and Mars are in a straight line, with the earth in the centre. The planet then rises at sunset, crosses the meridian at midnight, and sets at sunrise; and for some months before and after these oppositions the planet is a prominent object in the night sky and is carefully watched by astronomers located in various parts of the earth.

So far as distance is concerned, however, all oppositions of Mars are not equally favourable. As we all know, the earth's orbit is not a circle but an ellipse, and our world is, as a matter of fact, three million miles nearer to the sun at mid-winter than at mid-summer—a fact which, by the way, mitigates the heat of our northern summers and the cold of our northern winters. The orbit of Mars is considerably more elliptical than ours is, and its distance from the sun varies to a greater range of variation. Now it is evident that the earth and Mars come nearest when Mars is at a point of its orbit near to and the earth at a point far from the sun. On the whole, an opposition of Mars is favourable, so far as distance is concerned, if it occurs in July or August, and unfavourable if it falls in January or February. There are, however, so far as we in the northern hemisphere are concerned, other factors to be considered. When Mars comes to opposition in late summer it is traversing the lower zodiacal constellations and does not rise above the horizon, while in late winter it rises high in the sky and is actually more easily picked up by the casual star-gazer than on the occasion of the favourable oppositions of late summer.

A SUNDRY WORLD.

At the same time, so far as the earth as a whole is concerned, these near approaches are very favourable, and the astronomers farther south will have the opportunity of seeing Mars at its closest when the disc is at its maximum of apparent size.

Mars is not actually our nearest planetary neighbour in space, as Venus on occasion comes as close as 26,000,000 miles. But on these occasions the dark side of Venus is turned towards us, and we can see nothing; while Mars, at closest approach, is fully illuminated. As a consequence we know much more about Mars than about Venus. Concerning the latter planet, indeed, assured knowledge is very slender.

Mars is considerably smaller than the earth. Its diameter is about 4,200 miles, and its volume less than two-tenths of that of the earth. Like the earth Mars is enveloped in an atmosphere of appreciable extent and density, but this atmosphere is much clearer and thinner than ours. Compared to our cloud-laden planet, Mars may well be described as a world of blue skies and bright sunshine. And this despite the fact that at a distance of about 40 million miles farther from the sun than the earth it receives considerably less light and heat than we do.

The Martian surface has been carefully scrutinised and charted for about 200 years. The most prominent features of the disc are the two round white spots at the north and south poles, which were detected as long ago as 1719. These spots are observed to increase and decrease in accordance with the Martian seasons. Thus in winter in the northern hemisphere the cap is very extensive. As the spring comes the cap shrinks, and by mid-summer it is a tiny white point. Indeed, on more than one occasion it has been observed to disappear altogether. Quite obviously these polar caps are the Arctic and Antarctic snow fields of our neighbour world. As the caps melt there are usually seen surrounding them broad blue belts. These are evidently open polar seas, formed by the melting of the snows. As a matter of fact these temporary bodies of water are the only seas on the Martian surface.

THE CANALS.

Ever on Mars the Apollonian vision is realised. There is no more sea. The blue-green areas which the earlier observers such as Herschel, Mailler, Dawes, and Proctor believed to be oceans are now definitely known to be vegetative in nature; for they change colour and their boundaries shift as the seasons progress. The reddish-orange portions which form the greater part of the planet's area are simply deserts—analagous to barren regions like the Sahara on our own planet. The monotony of the deserts, however, is relieved by the remarkable network of lines known as the canal-system. The more prominent of these canals were discovered by the great Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli. All at the favourable opposition of 1877, and on subsequent occasions he discovered many more. Even greater numbers have been detected by Flammarion, Lowell, Pickering, and other astronomers. Still more remarkable than the canals themselves are the "oases," the dark spots at the junctions of two or more of the canals.

The canals were believed by Schiaparelli to be waterways lined on either side by banks of vegetation. Undoubtedly what we see is the vegetation, for the lines become distinctly more prominent after the melting of the polar snows during the summer season, and some of the less prominent of them fade out altogether in the winter season. One theory has ranged for years as to the real nature of the network of lines, and as to what the canal system actually signifies.

(Continued on next column.)

THE THINGS WHICH ARE
BAD.CHINA'S CRUDE CHOICE IN
WESTERN CIVILISATION.

TAGORE ON EASTERN LAZINESS.

On the advice of his physician, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, has cancelled all his public and private engagements and after his last lecture at the Chen Kwang Theatre, he left for the Western Hills. Speaking before the largest crowd he has yet had in Peking, the poet took as his subject, "Judgment." He said that the European War, which spread all over the world, showed not as it was explained, that it was caused from the outside but rather that its cause was in the inside and that Europe was suffering from a cancerous growth within her own nature.

Therein lay Asia's opportunity. It depends upon Asia to exercise judgment in what she takes from the West, judgment in this case, being a discrimination as to what the East can assimilate, with a rejection of what it cannot. Up to the present time, said Dr. Tagore, this judgment had been weak and hence it came about that not only have Westerners attempted to foist Western things upon the Orient, but Easterners themselves have tried it. We saw the Chinese who have made some of the most beautiful things in the world, remarkable craftsmen, remarkable artists, showing utter crudity in their choice of Western objects of art and of Western furniture; thus exemplifying in modern China a laziness and apathy which is uncivilized, and which helps to devastate China.

There has also been in the East, said the speaker, a suspension, or rather a non-exercise of moral judgment. All of this must stop. The East must say to the West, "You may force us to use your things, but we will judge you." We refuse to humiliate ourselves any longer before your shrines of wealth and strength. We have done the West great injustice because we have not given it of our best. We have not seen the great in the West because we have not seen the great in ourselves.

Mars turns on its own axis in 24 hours 37 minutes 22 seconds. Its day is therefore only about 40 minutes longer than ours. In addition, the axis is tilted to the plane of the planet's orbit by almost the same amount as our earth's axis. Consequently the seasonal conditions are much the same there as here. Only the year is nearly double ours in length—687 days to our 365—and each season is about twice as long as its terrestrial counterpart. The question naturally presents itself to us whether the planet is inhabited by any form of life. Vegetation we know exists there. Do animals? Do beings akin to man? There are questions to which no definite answer can be returned. All we can say with certainty is that there seems no reason why such a world should not be inhabited.

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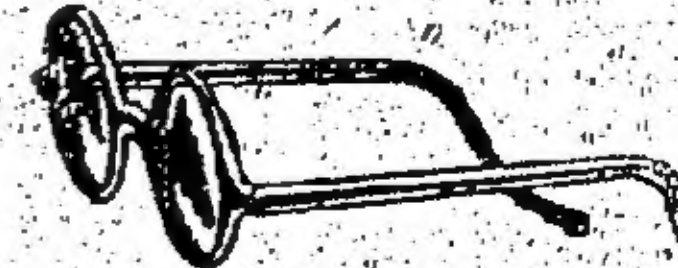
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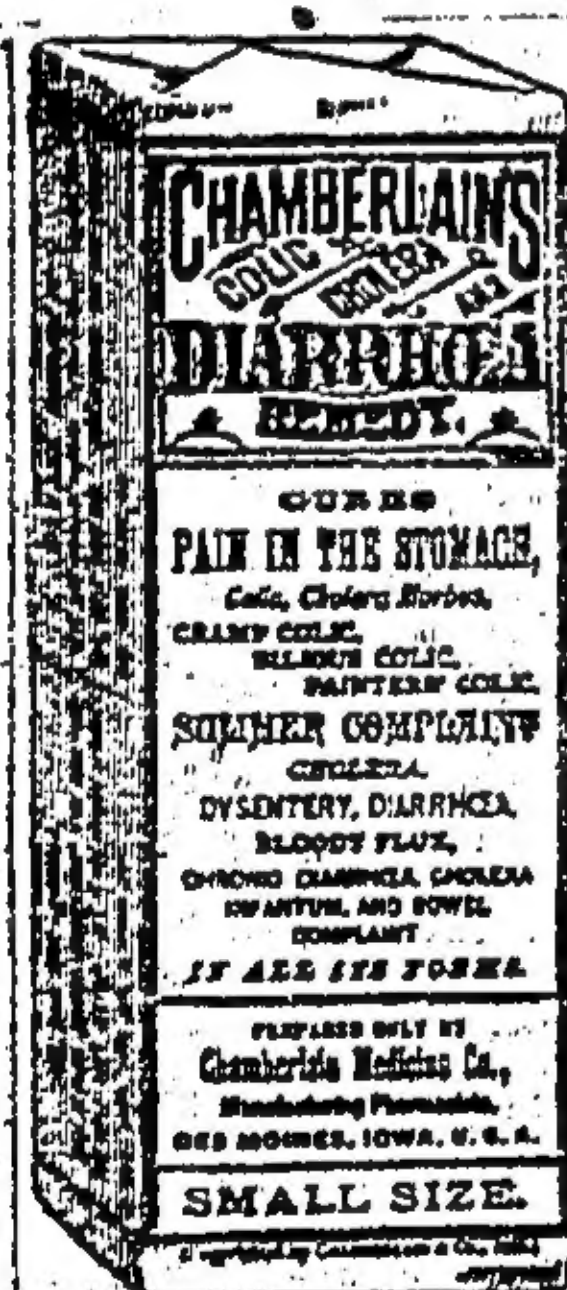
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PROHIBITION FOR INDIA.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS OF BOMBAY
COMMITTEE.

Total prohibition in India is a not re-
mote possibility, and the drastic proposals
of the Committee appointed by the Bom-
bay Government are expected to provide
an impetus to the movement throughout
India, overthrowing the existing Excise
policy, says a Calcutta correspondent in
a wire of May 26.

The vast majority of Indians do not
drink, and it has long been a complaint
of politicians that the considerable re-
venues at present derived from Govern-
ment liquor licences are an immoral fea-
ture of the administration, maintained
mainly for the convenience of Europeans,
and causing the degradation of masses of
Indians who formerly were not tempted
to drink.

Your correspondent understands that
similar prohibition proposals are included
in the programme of the Swarajist-majority
in Bengal, while the lead of Bombay
and Calcutta is certain to revive the pro-
hibition movement in the "big" Provinces,
the U.P. and the Central Provinces. It is
certain that if or when the prohibition
issue is presented, the majority will favour
prohibition, and it is certain that practically
every Provincial Council in India, in view of the
probable developments of the terms of the
Bombay Committee, officially appointed
by Government, will propose that Govern-
ment should declare total prohibition of
the liquor traffic as its policy, the im-
mediate introduction of local option, and
the abolition of licences immediately the
present licences expire both in the case
of foreign and country liquor, and that
toddieshops in the vicinity of industrial
centres should be abolished at once, the
only concession being that European
hotels and restaurants may provide liquor
with meals.

It is estimated that, if Bombay carries
out these proposals, it will cost the Pro-
vincial revenue three crores of rupees,
but, so determined is the Committee, that
it outlines proposals for making up re-
venue, including 50 lakhs of succession
duty, 70 lakhs tax in betting, 30 lakhs
in local taxation, five lakhs of tobacco
revenue and the fact that Excise is a
reserved levies and excise revenue.

Government will undoubtedly strenu-
ously oppose the movement, and the fact
that Excise is a reserved subject em-
powers the rejection of these over-dra-
stic proposals, but it is probable that Govern-
ment will soon be unable to resist the
undoubted consensus of Indian opinion in
favour of a "dry" India.

MARKETING OF RUBBER.

THE PROPOSAL FOR CO-OPERA-
TIVE SELLING.

In response to an invitation from Mr.
H. Eric Miller, a number of Free re-
presentatives attended the offices of the
Rubber Growers' Association on April
19th.

Mr. Miller placed before them a cir-
cular which is being sent out to the
rubber-producing companies of the United
Kingdom on the question of improv-
ing the marketing of plantation rubber
by co-operative selling. The association
had, he said, decided to take the neces-
sary steps to ascertain whether, in prin-
ciple, the producer-members of the
association were willing to co-operate
in selling their rubber. It was pointed
out in the circular that, backed by the
legislation regulating exports from
Malaya and Ceylon, co-operative selling
presented no serious difficulties if under-
taken in a broad-minded and truly co-
operative spirit. It was anticipated that
any finance which might be required
would be easily secured if an adequately
supported scheme was adopted. The
council urged members to give their
whole-hearted support to this further
step towards strengthening the position
of the industry. If they were willing to
give their support the council was pre-
pared to take the matter earnestly in
hand and to set up a strong committee
for the purpose of working out the neces-
sary details. In the first instance, how-
ever, it was imperative that the attitude
of members should be known, and they
were requested to fill up a form which
was attached to the circular stating their
views. He would, he said, be chairman
of the association at a very early date,
and the movement was, of course, initi-
ated by the association. The result of re-
sponse, though it had been a little dis-
appointing to many people had not
appointed him, because the troubles of
the industry had been greater than was
generally appreciated.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 26th, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$1.150 s.
Bank of China	\$1.150 s.
Canton Insurance	\$1.150 s.
Union Insurance	\$1.150 s.
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ILCO, U. & M. Steamships	\$1.150 s.
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Langkate (Combined)	\$1.150 s.
Kowloon Wharves	\$1.150 s.
Whampoa Docks	\$1.150 s.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.150 s.
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New Bagging	\$1.150 s.
Hongkong Land	\$1.150 s.
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Walsons	\$1.150 s.
Hongkong Electric	\$1.150 s.
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Hongkong Tram	\$1.150 s.
P&O Tramways	\$1.150 s.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Ltd.,
write under date of May 18th: "Though
during the last fortnight there has been
practically no business, except some very
small orders from Europe, our prices
have been maintained and the market
closes very firm as it is rumoured that
enquiries have just been received from
Japan this very day. Just now there is
no sign that prices will recede in the near
future. An official report estimates the
new crop at 2/10th better than last year.
We give this information under certain
reserves as, on the contrary, the posi-
tion of the market up to now leads to
the belief that the final outcome will be
inferior, or, at the utmost, equal to the
last crop."

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from Godown on and after 22nd May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesday and Friday between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 22nd May,
will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undermanned on or before the
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No Fire Insurance will be effected.
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Hongkong, 22nd May, 1924. [S11]

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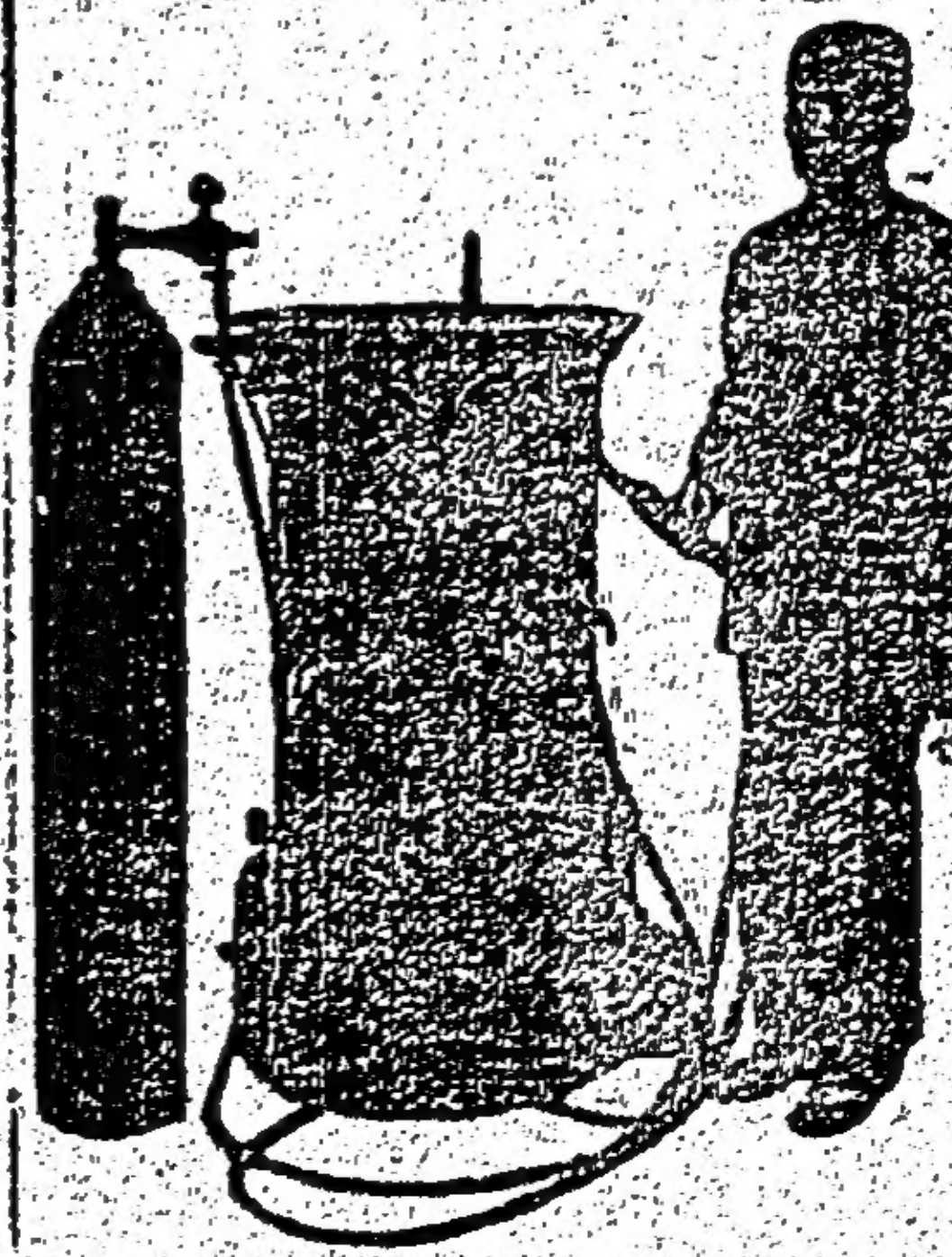
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SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE, M.A.

The following sermon was preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Senior Chaplain:—

"Be it known unto you all and to all the people of Israel that in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified whom God raised from the dead, even in Him doth this man stand here before you whole. He is the stone which was set at naught of you the builders, which was made the head of the corner. And none other is there salvation for neither is there any other name under heaven that is given among men wherein we must be saved."

Such was St. Peter's challenge to the rulers of the Jews when he and St. John were brought before the Jewish Council for the cure of the lame beggar at the beautiful gate of the temple. And St. Peter here expressed a great principle which we believe is of eternal and world-wide importance. Salvation is to be found in Jesus Christ and in none other, whether it be the salvation of the individual, or of the family, or of the nation. That is the Christian claim. We believe that the Almighty and Eternal God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, has revealed Himself to us in the person of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and that it is by obeying Christ's teaching in all things and by following His example always, that we can attain individual and social and national salvation.

That is the foundation principle which was in the minds of the organisers of a great conference held in Birmingham last month, a conference which has become known by the initials of its title, Copece, a Conference on Politics, Economics, and Citizenship. No doubt all of us have seen some accounts of the Conference. It was a conference in which all Christian denominations in England, except the Roman Catholics, took part, and it aimed at expressing the Christian mind on the many subjects included under those headings, Politics, Economics and Citizenship. This is an age of Congresses and Conferences, and such conferences are apt to over estimate their own importance and to think that they are about to introduce the Golden Age. They are also apt to become the arena for the fanatic and the crank to air their peculiar views. From these dangers the Copece Conference was not immune. But it was the greatest combined Christian effort to voice the mind of Christians on the most important and most urgent problems of the day and it marks an important epoch in the history of England and English Christianity. It is no new thing to try to solve social problems by an appeal to Christian principles. It has been preached for many years in our own Church by such men as Kingsley and Maurice and Whitcomb and Scott Holland, but the Church as a whole has failed to live up to the standard they preached. To quote the words of a writer of one of the congress papers, "What is wrong with current Christianity is that it isn't realistic, its vision and prayer have been divorced from its action, and thus both sides of its life have been maimed. Whilst we are talking theology or going to Church, or sewing the miserable little patches we call charity into the rotten garment of our social life, countless human souls are passing through this world under conditions of which no Christian, no lover of Christ, can bear to think."

The Conference was founded on two great principles, contained in the words "God's Fatherhood and Man's brotherhood." Most Christians are ready to acknowledge these principles in the abstract but when they are asked to apply them in the concrete they hesitate. It is easy to say that all men are God's children and are brethren. It is not so easy to act on the principle that the poorest who carry us in a chair are God's children and our brethren, with an equal share in the love of the Father and an equal right to a place in the Father's house. It is not easy for the capitalist and the labourer, or for the French and German to realise that they are brethren, yet the solution of the most difficult problems will only come about with that realisation. The Prime Minister in his message to the Conference used these striking words: "By far and away the greater part of the troublesome problems, both of individuals and national relationships, which consume so much of our time and wear away so much of our faith and energy can be solved only by a return to a simplicity of spirit which a living belief in Christian doctrine makes possible, and I hope that this Conference will result in enlightening those human feelings which in these days are held too much in suspicion by people who profess to be practical, but who as a matter of fact, have not discovered the most elementary condition of real practical conduct."

At the present time it can hardly be said that a genuine and effective Christian public opinion exists on many important subjects. If the Conference does something to enkindle such an opinion it will not have been held in vain. The Christian ideals need to be brought out of the sanctuary and the study and applied in the market place and the senate. To do so was the object of the Conference and we should all pray that it may be fruitful in guiding Christian opinion aright and giving it driving power.

Modern industrial life has brought about new conditions which were unknown to our grandfathers. The prevalence of slums and overcrowding of many people in one room, are evils which demand the severe condemnation of Christian opinion. The man who enriches himself by the ownership of slums, property ought to bear as deep a stigma of disgrace amongst Christian people as the forger or the burglar.

There ought to be a Christian opinion on the subject of the control of the drink traffic. It is iniquitous that individuals should be allowed to enrich themselves by selling very inferior spirits to West

African natives. The popular ideas about money are by no means Christian. Our Lord constantly emphasised the danger of riches. Yet the worship of Mammon is tolerated to-day even in our Churches. I once knew a man who had a salary of £1,000 a year who said that in future he would only take £500 a year, he found that was sufficient, and he did not wish to accumulate money. But I never heard of another similar case. Yet that is surely what many people should do if they were really following the teaching and example of Christ.

The Christian opinion on marriage needs to be reaffirmed in these days when continual attempts are being made to enlarge the grounds for divorce. We ought all to realise that the utmost freedom of divorce was allowed amongst the Jews and Romans two thousand years ago, and that to facilitate divorce is to return to the evil state of things from which the Christian teaching on marriage rescued the world.

Again in these days of ultra-nationalism we need a strongly enunciated Christian opinion to remind us that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men," and that there are no "races with an innate right to dominate others." Nearly two thousand years ago a Roman wrote that "the stupidest and ugliest slaves come from Britain." He little thought that the people he so despised would one day have an Empire compared to which the Roman Empire was small. And we must be on our guard against the danger of despising men of races who may not have had the advantages we have had, but who may be capable of rising to a higher standard than we have ever reached.

On the many questions which arise under the headings of Politics, Economics and Citizenship we believe that the Christian Church ought to have a message, and ought to give that message to the world with no uncertain voice. Copece is a step forward in that direction and all Christians ought to be interested in the movement and do what they can to further its aims. We must not regard the Conference as the end of the matter, the Copece movement must go on and grow till a well balanced Christian opinion dominates the world and brings all things into subjection to Christ, for in His name alone shall we find salvation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "CHINESE ECONOMIC MONTHLY."]

Much interest is being taken throughout China in agricultural education. In spite of political uncertainty and lack of funds for education there has been marked progress during recent years. The most advantageous lines of procedure are clear but it is not easy to bring about such co-ordination as will ensure the presentation to the country of a unified programme. Nanking should prove the centre for such co-ordination, for in that city are leaders of thought and action in both national and missionary agricultural education.

Last June a six-year review (1917-1923) was issued in English by the College of Agriculture, National South-eastern University, Nanking, maintained by the Chinese Government. The scope of this college includes instruction, research and extension. Its aim is to promote the agricultural welfare of the farming population of the south-eastern provinces. It has a personnel of about twenty-six professors and more than twice as many assistants. For the fiscal year 1920-1921 the total funds available for operating expenses amounted to \$28,070 of which \$23,704 was appropriated for budgeted expenditure and \$19,700 for extraordinary expenditure. This college has been especially fortunate in the support it is receiving from business interests in China, including the Shanghai Flour-Mill Association, the Chinese Cotton-Millowners' Association, the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, the Tung-Tai Reclamation Company, and Shanghai bankers. It is also liberally supported by the Kiangsu provincial government. At the time the report was written the college valued its equipment at \$20,000, not including books and general museum materials. This college has now been designated by the provincial government to act as the central agency for the control and promotion of agriculture in Kiangsu province, and an annual grant of \$50,000 has been made for this purpose.

The college has departments of biology, agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, plant pathology, entomology, and utilization of farm products. At present it has one central experimental station and at least nine sub-stations, totalling about 3,500 mow (approximately 530 acres) of land. The central station, at Tashengwan, about 15 miles west of Nanking, has an area of 1,800 mow of fertile land on the Yangtze river. Professor C. C. Yuen, formerly of the Kwangtung Experimental Station, is the Director. He has five sub-stations under his supervision. The sub-stations are designated for different experiments. The first is for animal husbandry and sericulture, the second for wheat, the third for fruit and vegetables, and the rest of the stations are devoted to the growing of cotton.

The University of Nanking, a missionary institution, is issuing a series of agricultural and forestry notes. It is stated in the introduction of the report: "By means of institutes, exhibits, plays and demonstrations we have got into and next to the rural communities more than before. We are more widely and in more ways becoming linked up with general missionary interests in rural affairs. This University receives grants from missions and recently has received a fund of U.S. \$700,000 for famine prevention work from the American Committee for the China Famine Fund. In its sericultural work it is receiving support from the Silk Association of America. Cornell University has recently decided to develop missionary work in China in co-operation with Nanking. Nanking has also instituted a one-year short course in

(Continued on next column.)

agriculture and has just inaugurated a special training course for rural teachers. The faculty has been greatly augmented during recent months and is accomplishing much more research work than ever before.

UNIVERSITIES.

Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry has departments for agricultural economics and farm management, agronomy, bacteriology, botany, cotton improvement, forestry and sericulture. This college, like most colleges of agriculture in China, is in need of more land. It has approximately seventy English acres under cultivation in the city of Nanking. Outside the city on its Tai Ping Men farm it owns about thirty-five acres, and in addition rents three tracts totalling about seventy acres. The inventory of the College of Agriculture and Forestry totals \$38,507.61. Government co-operation received by Nanking is in the form of scholarships from Shanxi Province, 14 students; Anhwei, eight; and Shantung, three. The college lists a personnel of faculty and officers totalling 38 of which 27 are doing full time work in agriculture. There have been several additions to their staff recently. Mr. R. H. Porter from the Iowa State College of Agriculture, and Mr. M. Leslie Hancock of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Porter will work in plant pathology and Mr. Hancock in horticulture.

Peking is following in the footsteps of Nanking and Canton, and within five or ten years an efficient agricultural organisation will be accomplished. About a year ago government agricultural college education was reorganised in Peking. Dean E. W. Tsou of the College of Agriculture of the National South-eastern University helped in this reorganisation. This College is known as the National Agricultural College and started with a staff of about 40 men, ten or twelve of whom were graduates of western American agricultural colleges. Mr. S. H. Tsan was released by the Lingnam Agricultural College for a time to help in the reorganisation of the animal husbandry work, and the Kwangtung College of Agriculture sent Mr. T. T. Chang and Mr. P. F. Shen. The National South-eastern University also sent some of its students to Peking to assist in these developments. This college has now been closed owing to general unfavourable political conditions and lack of funds, but land has been secured and a yearly budget of about \$100,000 has been drawn up. It is proposed to have one main station and two sub-stations with a total area of land of about 5,000 mow (about 800 acres). There is also an agricultural experiment station outside Hsichihmen, Peking.

A little over a year ago the North China Agricultural Association was organised to promote agricultural science and the development of rural education in China. The Executive Secretary is Professor Walter E. Chamberlain, head of the Department of Agriculture, Yenching University, Peking. Several profitable conferences have been held, and this year the Association intends to conduct a survey of conditions prevailing in certain agricultural districts in North China. This will be the first of a series of surveys.

The Department of Agriculture of Yenching University has been making steady progress since its organisation in 1921. The China Famine Commission recently allocated \$25,000 gold for famine prevention work. In addition the department is planning to appoint additional instructors in horticulture, animal husbandry, and agronomy. The department has under cultivation this year more than 1,500 mow (250 acres) of land. At the Nanyuan experimental farm of over 1,200 mow, corn, wheat, kaoliang, millet, Alfalfa, sweet clover, sweet potatoes, and buckwheat are being raised. The department has seven green houses with horticultural gardens which are conducted on a commercial basis. At Taihien, near the new site of the University, varieties of garden crops are grown, and there is an experimental cannery here. This year over 5,000 cans of tomatoes were done.

The plan of the department is to develop its work on a practical basis and to conduct its various enterprises on a sound commercial basis. In this way students learn agriculture on a practical farm run under profitable management. At the completion of the four year course students are granted the degree of Bachelor of Science. In addition to the work of the classroom, students must satisfy farm practice requirements. During the first two years of the four year course the students devote their time to fundamental sciences, such as chemistry and biology. The last two years are devoted to agriculture. It is thus planned to turn out practical farmers and estate managers, agricultural teachers and experimentalists, extension demonstrators, etc.

The department has been presented with cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry from some of America's finest breeding establishments. Arrangements are now being made in America for shipping these animals to Peking. After their arrival it is intended to establish a commercial dairy for the purpose of furnishing a source of pure milk supply for Peking. Farm machinery is to be obtained also from some of America's leading manufacturers. It will be used to determine what types of foreign farm machinery can be used to advantage under Chinese conditions.

At one experimental station such subjects as seed selection, crop acclimatization, testing new varieties, the study of plants adaptable to future conditions and the improvement of the native Chinese yellow corn are being investigated. A chapter of the World Agricultural Society has been established at the University. This chapter was the first to be organised in China, and is used by the students as a means for discussing agricultural problems.

Canton is a third centre in China where agricultural education, research and extension is being developed. A recent publication says: "In 1920 a missionary conference created a committee of the Farmers' Association to stimulate agricultural interests in China along Western lines." The engaging of a European professor of agricultural sciences to teach in mission institutions was advo-

cated." Kwangtung was one of the first provinces in China to establish a government agricultural experimental station which has continued under more or less adverse political conditions to the present time. This institution is known as the Kwangtung Agricultural College and Forestry Experiment Station.

In connection with this station there has been established an agricultural school known as the Kwangtung Agricultural College which has never attempted work of college grade leading to a science degree in agriculture, but has admitted students from district schools. This institution offers courses in general agriculture and forestry. The instruction has always been entirely in Chinese. The station had an annual budget of about \$50,000 and the College about \$20,000 local silver. Since the work of the station has been discontinued plans are being prepared to enlarge the College budget to include the station. Steps are being taken to raise the Agricultural College strictly to college grade. Formerly there were agricultural high schools at various places, but these have been discontinued.

The present situation in agriculture at Canton is somewhat different from that at Nanking and Peking. The College of Agriculture at Canton Christian College, known as the Lingnam Agricultural College, is largely an indigenous undertaking. It has been fostered and developed by the Cantonese and is not directly under Western control. However, its affiliation with the Canton Christian College makes possible efficient co-operation with Western business and missionary interests. The object of this board of managers, with the sanction of the trustees of the Canton Christian College, is to organise a full College of Agriculture which shall maintain a high standard of agricultural research and efficiency. This board supervises the work of the College of Agriculture and plans necessary extensions. It is responsible for maintenance and decides the annual budget. The board has laid holdings adjacent to Canton Christian College, on which it is developing its college. This development is fostered by an arrangement entered into with the trustees of the Canton Christian College and in line with plans for a university federation at Canton. It holds all land and property of sub-stations of the College of Agriculture which may be established on areas far removed from Hongkoi, the present site of the college.

The Lingnam Agricultural College has outlined a programme calling for a desirable expenditure over a ten-year period which it has presented to its board of managers. The provincial government promised \$100,000 annually for current expenses and \$300,000 for land, buildings and equipment. After several payments the province was torn by political disorder and this source of income was cut off for the time being. It is encouraging, however, that the board of managers have provided the funds whereby it has been possible for the College of Agriculture to continue with a budget of approximately \$100,000 local silver, for 1922-23 and \$87,000 for 1923-24.

The present purely agricultural staff consists of nine American graduates in agriculture and two men trained at the Kwangtung Experimental Station. Much of the general science instruction is carried on by the staff of the College of Arts and Science. The college has more than a hundred acres of land under cultivation, not including the campus of the College on which it is assembling a representative collection of plants. More than a hundred men are employed on the farm or in business undertakings connected with the college. For administrative purposes the college has been organised into four divisions: education, research, extension and business. Five departments have been organised to date: animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture, agricultural manufacturing and sericulture. The college is receiving liberal support from both Chinese and Western interests.

The institutions above-mentioned are not the only ones at work in China in the field of agriculture, but are those which are most strategically located for the initial steps in a constructive all-China programme. Ultimately each province will establish some agricultural work and certain advances have already been made in this direction. In Shantung there is the Shantung Pongee Silk Experimental Station at Chefoo and the Shantung Agricultural School at Tainanfu. Kiangsu province has three agricultural high schools closely affiliated with South-eastern University, and Anhwei has two. There is an agricultural technical school in Honan and others in a few other provinces.

Western China offers tremendous possibilities in agriculture and in any comprehensive national programme must not be forgotten. Chengtu is in line with Nanking, Peking and Canton as an important centre for agricultural education. The West China Christian University at Chengtu is working on a programme of rural improvement. The report of the China Educational Commission of 1921-22 points out: "The province of Szechuan is, in itself, an empire, the bulk of its population are farmers, and it would seem inevitable that this dominant interest of the people should be recognized."

It might be wise to build a first-class middle school of agriculture before attempting work of college grade. "Climate and general conditions in West China are not unlike those of Kwangtung. West China is producing crops very similar to those of South China and under methods not unlike those found in the southern provinces. For example, Szechuan is growing citrus fruits and even, to a limited extent, the lychee, a fruit whose range is very limited. With a wide expanse of undeveloped land, fertile soil and climate that permit cultivation throughout the year, both West and South should be developed rapidly as Central and North China."

[List of agricultural institutions, Government stations, bureaus and schools are furnished to give an idea of the extent of agricultural education and improvement organisations in China.]

PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Following is the annual report of the Association—

Whilst there has been nothing of paramount importance to engage the attention of the Association during the past year, the Committee in presenting its report feel that they can justly lay claim to a year of useful endeavour on behalf of Peak residents.

The Association's membership at the end of last year stood at 251 which number has now been increased to 300. A large number of the members on the present list, however, have either left the Colony or are away on home leave and it is hoped that new members will be found to take their place.

The accounts show a cash balance in hand of \$184.13.

The Association takes this opportunity of placing on record their appreciation of the kindly co-operation of the Government on all matters which have been brought forward for their consideration or action and trust that these friendly relations may long continue.

The following *prima facie* will summarise the work for the year, the full correspondence on each subject being found in the appendices to the report—

RULES OF THE PEAK.—The Association laid a complaint, lodged by Mr. A. B. Stewart, with the Government, regarding a chair coiled in his employ who was bitten by a dog which shortly after died from rabies.

The correspondence (printed in the Appendix to the Report) on this subject is self-explanatory.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.—The severity of the last typhoon season has exemplified the necessity of better arrangements being made for issuing warnings to residents on the Peak and this matter has had the careful attention of the Association.

The signal mast on Gough Hill which was blown down in the big typhoon has been replaced and is being equipped with night signals in addition to the ordinary day signals. Negotiations are also in progress between the Government and the Military Authorities regarding the placing of a signal mast on the plateau behind Mount Austin Barracks.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Such questions as "Congestion on the Peak Tramway," "Non-stop Trams," "Increase in Price of Tickets," and "Applications for Punch and Cooch Tickets" have occupied a considerable amount of time and work of the Association as the correspondence which is only partly published on these subjects will clearly indicate.

CRAGGIN ROAD.—As a result of the heavy rains last August, a portion of the Craigin Road became very dangerous for rickshas and chain traffic, but, on representations to the Government, Craigin Road was speedily diverted at the point where the landslide occurred.

GOUGH HILL AND OTHER ROADS.—At the request of the Association the Government have raised in a portion of Gough Hill which was considered dangerous and have also tar-surfaced portions of other roads which, after heavy rain, got into a very bad condition, rendering foot traffic, especially as regards ladies and children, very difficult.

COAL AND OIL DEPOT FOR PEAK.—The views of the Association were asked by the Government regarding a proposal to grant permission to a Chinese firm to erect a store as a distributing centre for coal and oil in the Peak District.

After careful consideration the Association decided that there was no urgent necessity for such a depot and as a result, the Government have decided that permission should not at present be granted for the erection on the Peak of a store for coal and oil.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION ON PEAK.—In May last, the Hongkong Automobile Association and the Peak Residents' Association jointly addressed a letter to the Government regarding the question of private and Government garages at the Peak and the Government's reply thereto takes this matter as far as it has been pursued at present. As the Government garages at Magazine Gap are now nearing completion, further particulars regarding terms and conditions under which same can be obtained are required.

LIGHTING OF PEAK DISTRICT.—The Association has recently drawn the attention of the Government to the inadequacy of the present lighting system of the Peak district, and by the courteous invitation of Mr. Goldsmith, this matter was carefully gone into by Mr. A. S. Mackiehan, Mr. E. B. C. Hornell and Mr. Goldsmith in the latter's office.

In the correspondence relating to this subject will be found notes and recommendations made at this meeting which are of considerable interest.

RENUMBERING OF PEAK.—The new plan of numbering houses on the Peak came into force on January 1st, 1924, and appears to have given general satisfaction.

EDUCATION BOARD.—Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin took the place of Mr. M. E. F. Airey as the Association's representative on the Board of Education during the absence of the latter from the Colony last year. Mr. M. E. F. Airey, having returned to Hongkong, has again resumed his position on the Board.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.—The playground on R.B.L. No. 2 near the late Mrs. Bowdler's house has now been com-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BUILDING CONTRACTOR SUED.
LAND USED WITHOUT PERMISSION.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dyer Ball heard an action in which Messrs. H. Birkett and Edward Maurice Raymond, sued Messrs. Tsang Mow Cheung, building contractors of Shum Shui Po, for damages.

The plaintiffs in their claim stated that they were the owners of Kowloon land lot No. 1123 and that they were in possession on January 1st. The defendants, by their servants trespassed on this ground, using it as a timber yard and erecting a match shed thereon. They were requested on April 14th to remove their goods and match shed but they only removed a portion of their property. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed damages for wrongful use and asked for an injunction restraining the defendants, and for an order for the remaining goods to be removed. For using the land they claimed \$400 and ask further relief as the nature of the case might require.

In opening his case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Wadeson said the lot in question was on the corner of Jordan Road and Nathan Road. The plaintiffs purchased it in 1922 and it was then unoccupied. About the end of March this year the plaintiffs were informed that some contractors were using the lot as a timber yard for work going on on an adjoining lot. A man was sent to make enquiries and found a match shed had been erected on the plaintiffs' lot and that a quantity of timber had been placed there. The foreman told the plaintiffs' representative that he had been told to go on by the contractor (the defendant). The plaintiffs' representative next visited an address in Shum Shui Po but could not find the contractor there and he instructed the foreman to request the contractor to call at the office of the plaintiffs' solicitor. This he did. Asked what he was prepared to pay for the three months' use of the ground the contractor said \$50 a month. The solicitor said they must consult the plaintiffs and asked the defendant to pay them another visit. This he failed to do.

Mr. Wadeson went on to say that he had inspected the lot and found that practically all the defendant's material had been cleared off. Some props remained.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, solicitor for the defendants submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages. All the defendants did was to take timber on the lot and work on it and when they received notice to quit they went immediately. He was not prepared to admit that they had to pay for occupation.

Mr. Birkett, giving evidence, said he had seen the match shed and timber on the lot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brooks, witness said there had been some coolies, women at work on the lot breaking stones. They had now gone. Witness admitted accepting a sum from the Leung On firm (for whom the women were working), for the time they occupied the land. He could not remember the amount of money he accepted.

Mr. Wadeson objected to his client being pressed on this point and Mr. Brooks explained that the plaintiffs were asking a great deal more from the defendant than they accepted from Leung On firm. The amount paid over was a material point for assessing damages in this case.

Mr. Wadeson said that \$250 and \$20 costs had been accepted from the Leung On firm but it was an amicable settlement.

Mr. Oscar Bayen, architect, giving evidence for the defence, said that he lived close to the lot and could see the lot in question from his house and he had been over the land. He said that no match shed had been erected on the land by the defendant contractor. There were about eleven bunks of timber on the land.

His Lordship allowed damages for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$5 and ordered the defendant to pay \$100 for use and occupation of the land. Plaintiffs were awarded costs.

pleted and another near the Peak School should be ready shortly. It is hoped that these playgrounds will be made good use of by the smaller children on the Peak and will also be appreciated by the parents.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—The Association acknowledges with thanks receipt of the Kowloon Residents' Association Report for 1923.

ANNUAL DONATION TO PEAK TRAMWAY STAFFS.—The sum of \$500 was collected and handed to Messrs. John D. Humphreys & Son for distribution at their discretion to the members of the staff of the Peak Tramway.

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

The second annual general meeting of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (Chairman of the Board of Directors) presided and there were also present Mr. M. Manuk and Mr. Chan Tong (Directors), Mr. W. A. Eastace and Mr. F. M. Crawford (Managing Directors), Mr. S. J. Jordain (Secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. D. M. Goodall, Fung Tat-hung, A. Abbas, H. A. Lammer, A. W. Brown, H. A. Jones, A. A. Alves, Chan Chan-nam, Felix Ellis and D. Stevenson.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period and I propose, therefore, with your permission, to take them as read. The net profit for the year, after making due allowance for depreciation, is \$311,722.53 which, added to the balance brought forward from last year, viz. \$16,254.84, makes the amount of \$327,977.37 available for distribution. This amount your Directors have allocated as follows:—

To general reserve	\$100,000.00
To dividend (\$1.00 per share)	125,000.00
To bonus (50 cents per share)	62,500.00
To bonus to staff	13,782.40
and carry forward to a new account	26,719.07
	\$327,977.37

and I trust that this will meet with your approval.

In regard to such allocation I would remark that your Directors consider the placing of \$100,000 to reserve a sound policy in as much as the profit made on the sales of property amounted to \$109,760.30 and also, this being only the second year of the Company's working it has been thought advisable to substantially augment the Company's reserve.

With regard to the bonus to staff, I feel sure that this will meet with your approval. Our staff is a particularly hard-working one, and it is to a great extent due to their efforts that we are able to present what I think you will agree is an excellent report.

PROFITABLE TRANSACTIONS.

The stocks of the Company are held absolutely clean, and have, in every case where necessary been reduced to replacement cost. As intimated at the last yearly meeting, the site which is generally known as the "Wiseman Site" (Section A of Marine Lot No. 7) has been disposed of at a profit which is included in the accounts under review; as also, in the profit made on the sale of the godown property, 147, Praya East.

During the year your Company completed the purchase of Powell's Building (Marine Lot No. 2C) under the terms of the agreement of sale with the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., referred to at the last yearly meeting. This property has since been disposed of at what your Directors consider a satisfactory profit.

EXTENDING THE BUSINESS.

During the year under review the business of your Company has been further extended. I refer more especially to the new Jewellery Department which has been opened in the Hongkong Hotel Building and to the Ladies' Section which has been transferred to the building. With regard to the Jewellery Department I have pleasure in being able to inform you that the volume of business done already more than justifies the extra expense entailed and that the turnover has shown a very considerable increase during each successive month since the department's inauguration. The returns of the Ladies' Department are also steadily increasing and the ladies of the Colony undoubtedly appreciate the extra comfort and better service which we are now able to offer them as well as the larger selection of goods we are able to show. Our Lady Managers are now visiting Europe and America, buying the latest fashions from these centres for next autumn, and we feel confident that the ladies of the Colony will appreciate the advantage of being able to purchase their wearing apparel, ready to wear, made by the leading houses in the fashion centres of the world, at prices which should be satisfactory to all our customers.

As the result of the removal of our ladies and silverware sections to new premises we have been able to extend departments in our main building. This more especially applies to our Sports, Hardware and Boots and Shoes departments, which were previously badly in need of more floor space. These alterations are approved by the general public is shown by increased sales.

I would like to mention here that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., whereby their heating and lighting appliances are being shown in our Hardware department, thereby obviating the necessity for prospective purchasers to proceed to the Gas Company's office at West Point.

DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW.

Our Furnishing department, continues to maintain its position, and in, we venture to suggest, unequalled in the Colony. Model rooms are now under construction which, when completed, will be of great assistance to customers in the selection of furniture, colour schemes, etc.

The new Perfumery Department on the ground floor is steadily finding favour in the Colony and I think we may congratulate ourselves on having obtained the best British and Continental agencies for this class of goods.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE STOWAWAY PEST.

FIFTEEN SENT TO GAOL.

At the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday morning, sixteen Chinese were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with stowing away on ships recently arrived at Hongkong. With the exception of one they were all sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Twelve Chinese, all described as unemployed were charged in the first case with stowing away on the *Torilla* from Singapore. Eight of them pleaded guilty and were sent to gaol for a month.

Two of the remaining four stated they had lost their tickets, but as they had no proof of this they were sent to gaol for a month; a third, said he had no work in Singapore and when he got aboard he paid the comprador \$5 for a ticket. He was similarly dealt with.

The remaining defendant declared a passage ticket produced in Court was his, stating he had it in his possession when he went aboard having bought it at the Kei San Boarding House for \$17. He was discharged.

In another case, three Chinese farmers and a cook were sent to prison for a month with hard labour for stowing away on the s.s. *Ming-shing* from Swatow to Hongkong.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENTS.

There were two motor-cycle accidents during the week-end. In one of these Mr. O. W. Waterton of the Public Works Department was injured. He was cycling between Tsui Wan and Laichikok with a pillion rider, when the machine skidded on some tar and Mr. Waterton and his friend were heavily thrown. Wardens from Laichikok Gaol rendered first aid and Mr. Waterton was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his leg. His friend was able to proceed home.

In the second accident Mr. A. Martin, of Empress Lodge, Kowloon, whilst riding a motor-cycle along the Tai Po Road, knocked down and slightly injured a Chinese, who was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The following will represent the Club de Recreio in their replay against the East Surreys for the runners-up position in the Second Division Football League, on the Hongkong Club ground to-day, at 3.30 p.m.—*Club*: M. N. Silva; A. Gosano; P. M. Xavier; C. d'Assumpcao; A. A. Remedios; H. C. Remedios; D. Xavier; A. Furtado; W. Ogley; L. Rocha; A. Brown. *Reserves*: A. A. Botelho and L. E. Carvalho.

We are strictly adhering to the principle of supplying only the best and freshest commodities in our Grocery and Provision department, and this combined with the competitive prices we are able to charge, owing to the exceptionally good buying facilities, which we enjoy, assures that we shall maintain the steady increase which has been the feature of the turnover done by this department.

The Cakes and Bakery section have done an excellent year's business and your Directors have resolved to further develop the Bakery section. The very latest machinery is being purchased and the Company's property known as 17, Burrows Street, is undergoing special alterations for the installation of this plant. When all is completed we shall have, we believe, the most up-to-date bakery in the East. The machinery, which we are installing, is capable of turning out 1,400 lbs. of bread per hour and the bread will be untouched by hand from the time the flour leaves the sack until the finished loaf is delivered to each customer wrapped in crystal-line paper. Special cake making machines are also being laid down and with their help our European pastries, lately engaged, will be able to supply the daintiest of cakes and pastries made under the most hygienic conditions possible. With the foregoing in view I think that shareholders will agree with my co-Directors and myself that we view the future prospects of the Company with every confidence of success.

I beg to formally propose that the report and accounts of the Company for the financial year ending 29th February, 1924 (including the apportionment recommended by the Directors as therein indicated) as presented be adopted, and I shall be obliged if some shareholder will kindly second such proposal whereupon questions as to the report and accounts may be raised.

Mr. H. A. LAMMER seconded the adoption of the report and accounts which was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. S. D. Cousland was re-elected to the Board of Directors on the motion of Mr. Fung Tat-hung, seconded by Mr. D. M. Goodall.

Messrs. Linstead & Davis were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year on the motion of Mr. H. A. Jones, seconded by Mr. A. Abbas.

This was all the business before the meeting, the CHAIRMAN announcing that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application.

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BEST."

When we tell a customer that "Keltic" Footwear is sound and genuine we can do so with a clear conscience. Because it is so.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. J. H. THOMAS ILL.

PLEURISY CONTRACTED.

LONDON, May 26th.

That Mr. J. H. Thomas is suddenly indisposed was announced to-day when for this reason a meeting between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the India Colonies Committee to consider the latter's report on Kenya immigration was postponed.

LATER.

Mr. Thomas has contracted pleurisy and is under the care of a specialist.

In a cabled message from London (re-produced on this page) dealing with the British Empire Exhibition it will be noticed that Mr. Thomas attended the Thanksgiving service at Wembley on Sunday. This was probably his last public engagement before being confined to bed with pleurisy. Last Sunday in London was, according to the same cable, a day of unsettled weather, "a cold boisterous wind being accompanied by showers, with occasional thunder."

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES IN IRAQ.

ABORTIVE ANGLO-TURKISH CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26th.

The Anglo-Turkish negotiations which have been proceeding here since May 20th relative to the disputed territory in Mosul being incorporated with Iraq, have reached a deadlock. Fethi Bey, on behalf of Turkey, has demanded the rendition of the whole district.

Sir Percy Cox, on behalf of Britain, insisted on the present frontier, with slight modifications.

The speeches at four meetings which have been held were practically a repetition of old arguments, which were exhausted at Lausanne, and, in spite of the friendly atmosphere prevailing, no progress has been made, as is shown by the fact that a map handed to Sir Percy Cox this morning merely establishes the frontier line which the Turks claim in an unmodified form.

It is understood that Sir Percy has asked the Government for instructions, meanwhile, no fresh meeting has been arranged.

Failure to agree may mean a reference of the question to the Council of the League of Nations, as is provided in the Lausanne Treaty, which, it is believed, the Turks are anxious to avoid.

ATTAINMENT OF SWARAJ.

OPTIMISTIC MOSLEM.

LAHORE, May 26th.

The Moslem League has concluded its sessions after passing resolutions urging the continuance of communal representation and an overhaul of the Government of India Act in view of the early attainment of Swaraj.

The League appointed a committee to frame a constitution in consultation with other communities, and appealed to the Hindus and Moslems to take steps to settle communal differences and abstain from aggressive activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIET'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

M. ZINOVIEFF'S OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

MOSCOW, May 26th.

M. Zinovieff, addressing the Congress of the Russian Communist Party, said he was justified in viewing the domestic and foreign situation of the Soviet optimistically. The recognition by a number of countries had undoubtedly consolidated the international position, but the problem of debts claims was difficult.

The Soviet earnestly desired to cultivate lasting ties with Britain. The chief aims of the Russian Government were to regularise the home market and promote co-operation. There was no question of limiting the new economic policy or abolishing private trade. The strengthening of co-operative societies was the only means of combating private capital. M. Zinovieff said that private capital now controlled sixty-four per cent of the home trade and the State thirty-six per cent. Russia in the present trade year only exported two hundred million pounds of grain, but in the coming year would export four hundred million, compared with a thousand million before the war.

"SLEEPY SICKNESS."

DISEASE RAPIDLY SPREADING.

LONDON, May 26th.

The death of the shipping magnate and racehorse owner, Mr. Bower Ismay, from encephalitis lethargica, commonly called "sleepy sickness," has drawn fresh attention to the recent alarming spread of this disease in Britain.

There have been 250 cases a week this month, and 2,600 since January 1st, compared with an annual average of 300. The mortality is between 12 and 21 per cent.

Official and other researches have hitherto failed to discover the cause of the disease.

BUSY WEEK AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

THE COSMOPOLITAN NOTE.

LONDON, May 26th.

Despite cold and showery weather the Empire Exhibition again attracted throngs of visitors last week, culminating in an attendance of over 150,000 on Saturday alone. The week's visitors included various Royalties, Overseas Governors, foreign Ambassadors and prominent persons from various countries, aiding the cosmopolitan note which is a feature of Wembley.

Their Majesties, who have already seen the show several times, will pay another visit on Wednesday, accompanied by their Italian Majesties. The Royal party will visit various buildings, after which there will be an official reception and luncheon in the British Government Pavilion.

All parts of the Exhibition are attracting attention. The Hongkong market is in full swing, the pavements of its miniature street, being daily crowded with sightseers. The philosophic detachment of the Chinese shopkeepers heightens the illusion that the streets are not mere part of the Exhibition but are part of Hongkong itself.

The beautiful Mahayana pavilion, with its well-arranged rubber, basketwork and other exhibits, completes the picture of the East.

100,000 AT THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The thanksgiving service at Wembley was marked by unsettled weather, a cold boisterous wind being accompanied by showers, with occasional thunder. The sun shone brilliantly when their Majesties actually arrived at the stadium, but rain descended later. Nevertheless, the attendance was estimated at nearly a hundred thousand.

Messrs. Clynes, Henderson, Thomas, Buxton and Jowett represented the Cabinet.

BAKU ANNUAL TRADE FAIR.

MOSCOW, May 26th.

The annual Baku fair has opened. Five thousand tons of goods have arrived, compared with four hundred tons last year. Numbers of Persian and Turkish merchants are attending.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Described by unbiased critics as the Ellen Terry of the screen, MacMarshall is the star in the Goldenwyn feature "The Face in the Dark," which opens at the Queen's Theatre to-night and will be shown till Thursday. Hongkong remembers "Intolerance," and "The Birth of a Nation," and in doing so theatre patrons will recall the part played in those two red-letter plays by MacMarshall. In the current attraction Miss Marsh appears with all her tenderness, her girlish frailty which prompts her to high resolve demanded by the character of Jane Ridgeway, and with something approaching the art of Conan Doyle, she is supported by Alec B. Francis, as her father, and Niles Welch as the hero. In a story the attractions of which are dependent on the unfolding, the pleasure of seeing it on the screen would only be spoiled by a detailed description here. As the daughter of an ex-convict servant man, she is torn between paternal love when she learns that he is involved in a bank robbery, and the desire to see wrong righted, especially as it is her sweet heart who suffers for the crime though innocent. How she ultimately becomes the direct cause of the hero's liberation, her father's salvation from the robbery gang and the unmasking of the evil master must be seen to be appreciated.

THE CORONET.

Countless film features have been shown here with Norma Talmadge in the star role. Her name alone is sufficient guarantee that some really first-class entertainment will be provided when it bears the announcement. This is perfectly true of "The Wonderful Thing," a First National picture directed by Herbert Brenon. As if this in itself were not enough, Harrison Ford, a novel in the film, and there is also the novelty of a real American social leader in the cast, in the person of Julia Hoyt.

A young English aristocrat marries the daughter of America's Ham King to extricate his brother from the clutches of a rogue. He goes against his grain, to enter wedlock with such an inferior motive and he is no better off when married, as he cannot lower himself to take advantage of his wife's fortune. A series of touching events bring him to his father-in-law's ranch where the man of millions is impressed by his sterling and learns the truth from the never-dwell brother. Characteristic of his resourcefulness, is the manner in which he brings his laughter home to tell her that he is convinced her husband is a scoundrel, but in the meanwhile she has been rescued by her father's attentions. The husband is prevented from seeing home and joins the happy ending to learn the truth. Norma gives a strikingly real performance as the heiress who gradually becomes aware of the finer points of her husband's nature. In the lighter parts of the play she soars to great altitudes by the light-hearted manner in which she undertakes her part to be followed by a sympathetic and likeable portrayal of the more serious side of the heroine's life.

In short the picture is about the ideal kind of entertainment one could wish to spend an evening with, and, at the same time, thoroughly enjoy a screen triumph.

"The Wonderful Thing" will be on view at the Coronet Theatre till to-morrow (Wednesday).

EAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE MENACE TO FAR EASTERN TRADE.

THE CHEKIANG IMPORT TAXES.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Times city notes, dealing with the serious concern of British houses trading in the east at the provincial taxation of foreign imports to China in defiance of treaty obligations, declare that the evil calls for redress. Referring to a suggestion that the Legation should assist the Peking Government to maintain the treaties by recognising Chekiang's declaration of independence as a justification for indulging in fiscal retaliation against her, the Times remarks that an action of this sort proved effectual a few years ago at Kwangtung when that Province attempted to flout the authority of the Central Government; but whatever course was adopted the need for prompt and effective action could not be gainsaid.

There are more than enough artificial barriers to trade already," concludes the journal.

BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.

SPORTING AMERICAN OFFER.

DESTROYER TO TRANSPORT NEW PLANE.

TOKYO, May 26th.

Pending fuller details of the damage done to the British plane at Akay, Colonel Broome has arranged tentative plans to rush a complete unarmoured plane from Hakodate to Akay.

It was first intended to assemble the machine at Hakodate and fly it to Akay. This arrangement was cancelled when Commander Abbott, of the U.S. 43rd Destroyer Division, on learning of the Britisher's mishap, offered Col. Broome the use of an American destroyer to transport the plane from Hakodate at full speed as far as Hongkong. The offer depends upon the approval of the Admiral of the Asiatic Fleet, which is mostly likely to be given.

Col. Broome has gratefully accepted and has communicated details of the offer to the British Admiralty.

Approximately two weeks will be required for the plane to reach Akay. Col. Broome, in a message to Reuters, stated that Commander Abbott's offer exemplifies sportsmanship of the highest type.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

LEADERS DESCRIPTION OF TRANS-PACIFIC STAGE.

TOKYO, May 26th.

We knew that the trans-Pacific leg of the flight would be the worst part of our journey, but it was ten times more worse than we had expected, with its increasing battle against terrible weather and the continuous effort to preserve the aeroplanes," said Lieut. Smith, in command of the American aeroplane expedition, who thus briefly summed up the trip so far accomplished.

Lieut. Smith explained that the direction from East to West was more difficult, because it was contrary to the direction of the storm, which, he claimed, handicapped the aeroplanes on an average 300 miles a day.

Lieut. Smith described the "jump" to Sitkine as the worst section of the flight, battling against snow and wind throughout, unable to see the water, and guiding the aeroplanes by following the lines of breakers. At last, he declared to be the bleakest place of all, with worse weather. "From the air this section of the world presents a weird picture, all white and blue and snow-covered islands in the deep blue sea." We saw no icebergs, but we passed over many large glaciers.

RUSSIAN NON-CO-OPERATION.

Lieut. Smith narrated how when riding out a snowstorm on May 10th on the waters off Behrang Island, the Russian authorities put out from the shore and informed the airmen that they would not be allowed to land and must leave the territorial waters immediately, because presumably they were not welcome, as Russia and America were not in treaty relations.

Lieut. Smith replied that he was not there for pleasure, and would be mighty glad to leave as soon as possible. That night the airmen were on the storm in the darkness, after being six hours abroad the aeroplanes. They "hopped off" at eight o'clock on the morning of May 17th for Paramushiro, which was one of the welcome sights they had ever seen.

The airmen most generously paid a tribute to the "splendid courage and fortitude of his companions," each of whom had given everything he had in that enterprise, and in which all are brothers. He deplored the accident which robbed them of Major Martin's leadership, and he very warmly appreciated their reception in Japan. The co-operation of the military and naval authorities was a great contributing factor to their success, as well as the lavish hospitality and accommodation at Kasumigaura, where everything was side-tracked for their convenience.

Lieut. Smith expressed his confidence that they would succeed in circling the world, for after the experience they had already gone through the rest of the trip should be comparison be easy sailing.

ECHO OF TAIPING REBELLION.

A PILGRIMAGE TO SUNKIANG.

SHANGHAI, May 26th.

The members of the Shanghai branch of the American Legion are undertaking a pilgrimage to Sunkiang to-day, where a monument is being unveiled to General Ward, Commander of the "Ever-Victorious Army" in the Taiping Rebellion.

PEACE TERMS TO CHIANG TSO-LIN.

OFFERED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Peking despatch states that in view of the discussion prevailing in its own camp, the Chihli Party believes it imperative to restore peaceful relations with Fengtien. Accordingly General Wang Chan-yuan, Mr. Chao Erh-hsun, General Li Chi-chun and others were recently requested by President Tsao Kun to offer Marshal Chang Tso-lin the following terms:

(1) Chihli troops shall be stationed in Inner Mongolia and paid by the Central Government, but the taxes in Mongolia shall be collected by Fengtien province.

(2) A Fengtien Army Staff office may be established in Peking but it shall not be called Headquarters of the Fengtien Troops.

(3) The normal conditions shall be restored on the Peking-Mukden Railway but the Director of the Railway Administration, the Station Masters, Inspectors and gendarmes shall be appointed by Fengtien.

CANCEL AUTONOMY.

(4) Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang shall cancel their autonomy and pledge their allegiance to the Central Government.

(5) The section of the Peking-Mukden line within the Great Wall shall be protected by Chihli troops and the Fengtien troops shall assume responsibility for the protection of the section outside the Wall.

(6) All military, administrative, judicial and other officials of the Three Eastern Provinces shall be appointed by the Central Government through Fengtien's recommendations.

(7) Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang may retain their statutory remittances to the Central Government for the payment of three divisions and twelve mixed brigades to be maintained by the Three Eastern Provinces and, if there is any deficit, it shall be made up by the Central Government.

(8) The sale revenues of the Three Eastern Provinces shall be handed over to the Salt Commissioners but such revenues may be appropriated for paying the arrears of the Manchurian troops.

TITLES RECOGNISED.

(9) The Central Government shall address the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces in official dispatches as rulers and sheng-changs (civil governors).

(10) The Central Government shall sanction any recommendations by the Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang authorities concerning the awarding of orders of merit, decorations or other official ranks.

(11) With the exception of judicial and customs officials who are to be directly appointed by the Central Government, other officials may be freely appointed by the Fengtien authorities.

(12) Chihli troops shall be stationed within the Great Wall and Fengtien troops without, for defensive purposes, but Shanhaikwan shall be guarded jointly by gendarmes and inspectors dispatched by both sides. No troops of either side shall be allowed to enter Shanhaikwan.

(13) The five districts east of Chaoyang in Jehol shall be handed over to the control of the Fengtien troops.

INDENITIES WAIVED.

(14) The losses sustained in the Fengtien-Chihli War shall be borne by the Central Government, no indemnity to be paid to either side by the other.

(15) The Fengtien and Chihli troops for defending the borders shall keep within their respective posts and may who dare to pick a quarrel shall be dealt with according to military law.

(16) Fengtien and Chihli shall each work for permanent peace between the two parties and neither side shall disturb the peace by lending help to rebels.

(17) Fengtien may recommend men of talent to be members of the Cabinet.

(18) The opium traffic and cultivation shall be vigorously suppressed.

(19) Fengtien may appoint delegates to participate in conferences on diplomatic affairs.

(20) No territory, railway or mines in the Three Eastern Provinces shall be mortgaged for foreign loans.

MASTER MARINERS.

ENCYCLOPEDIA KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY.

"A captain nowadays is everything but a sailor," remarked a sea-veteran to Desmond Bell. It would have been more correct, however, had he said that a modern captain is many things besides a sailor.

It is true that the seamanship part of an examination lasting four days seldom exceeds half an hour, but this is because the astute examiner—himself an old captain—is well able to satisfy himself in that time by means of verbal questions, whether the candidate before him is qualified to command a ship or not.

Papers on navigation, nautical astronomy and trigonometry keep the candidate hard at work for the first two days.

On the other two days he works out problems on the chart, answers papers on meteorology and naval architecture, writes an essay on some nautical subject, and satisfies the examiner that he thoroughly understands the people and construction of every nautical instrument, and can adjust his own compass.

In addition, he must read and make signals by the semaphore, Morse, and international codes, know something about steam engines, pass an examination in first aid, have a thorough knowledge of a shipmaster's business and legal duties.

Thorough as this examination is, it pales into insignificance beside the extra master's examination, a voluntary and final test which the aspirant for a good shore berth at the termination of the sea-going career cannot afford to miss.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

AIRDRIE WIN THE SOCCER CUP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 23rd.

The final in the Scottish Cup was disappointing. The contesting sides were Airdrieonians and Hibernians, and neither of them played even to ordinary form. The display was done of the most featureless and the least exciting witnessed in a Scottish Cup final in recent years. The players were obviously over-strung and excited, and from beginning to end failed to do themselves justice.

Airdrieonians scored a simple goal in four minutes, but even that advantage had not the steadying effect on them that it should have had, and though they ultimately won deservedly, it cannot be said that they exceeded their opponents either in team work or in individual cleverness. Airdrieonians' second goal, like their first, was from a header, and Russell, the Airdrie inside right, was the scorer on both occasions. Hibernians were severely handicapped by the breakdown of their best forward, Dunn, after 15 minutes' play, but notwithstanding their deficit of two goals at the interval they had at least an equal share of play with their opponents. For ten minutes after the resumption Hibernians had a marked advantage, but following that Airdrieonians took a commanding lead in play, and though the Edinburgh team called again near the close the Lanarkshire team were worthy winners. It was Airdrieonians' first Cup victory, and the club are to be congratulated on this crowning distinction to a long and honourable career and fitting reward to a season's work of outstanding merit. To gain the most coveted of all Scottish trophies and to finish as runners-up in the League in the one season are achievements that no provincial club has ever equalled.

THE LEAGUE AND RELEGATION.

In the Scottish League, Senior Division, two games were of outstanding interest. The positions of Queen's Park and Third Lanark had reached the critical stage, and their visits to Falkirk and Motherwell respectively were viewed with anxiety on the part of the Glasgow clubs. The results were awaited with abnormal expectancy, and the victory of the amateurs at Falkirk was received with enthusiasm. Queen's Park won by the decisive margin of 3 goals to 1 in a game that for keenness resembled a cup-tie. Third Lanark did not fare so well, although they had a lead of 2-0 at the interval, the locals forced a division of the points.

The Easter holiday games definitely settled the problem of relegation. Clydebank will be accompanied to the Second Division next season by Clyde, who only secured a point while their rivals, Third Lanark, were getting two. Queen's Park were on the losing side, but they were in a fairly safe position as a result of their win at Falkirk. The amateurs and Kilmarnock (with a game each to play) have obtained 30 points, while with completed programmes Third Lanark have secured 30 points, Clyde 29, and Clydebank 25.

SCOTTISH GOLF PROFESSIONALS.

As a rule, familiar names come to the front when the resident Scottish professionals get together in competition. It was no surprise, therefore, when Peter Robertson, Arthur Butchart, and Tom Fernie took three of the four places for the Daily Mail competition. J. McDowall, of Prestwick, took the other, and though he is not so conspicuous a name as the others named, he is a very sound golfer, and has been well to the fore since he flashed out among the famous at the Galashiels tournament a few seasons ago. Gordon Lockhart is something of a paradox. He has a powerful game, none of the Scots has better, but it has been singularly hitched to the fatal facility for one bad hole.

LISTENING-IN ON PIE-DISH.

TELEPHONE WIRE USED AS AERIAL.

With the aid of a pie-dish, costing 3d., and a pedestal telephone, an excellent aerial can be obtained, without apparently any infringement of the Post Office rule that there must be no connection to their apparatus.

The idea comes from America, and will be of great value to flat dwellers and others who find it impossible to erect an outside aerial, and have to be content with less efficient arrangements.

A correspondence who experimented with the plan, found there was an enormous improvement on an insulated aerial stretched round the picture rail of a room, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in volume of sound being obtained.

All that is necessary is a piece of tin a little larger in diameter than the base of the telephone. A tin pie-dish serves admirably, and can be purchased at a household stores for a few pence.

The telephone is simply placed inside the pie-dish and a connecting wire carried from the latter to the aerial terminal of the receiving set. Even without an earth connection signals are quite strong.

Actually the telephone wires are utilized as an aerial through the condenser formed by the base of the telephone and the pie-dish.

On the bottom of the telephone is a ring of rubber. This acts as the "dielectric" between the telephone base, which forms the upper plate of the condenser, and the pie-dish, which forms the lower plate.

It is advisable, of course, to stand the pie-dish on a rubber mat, a piece of ebonite, or an insulating material.

No interference is caused in any way with the ordinary use of the telephone, which can be in service at the same time as the wireless set.

THE O'DWYER LIBEL ACTION.

CRITICAL ILLNESS OF GENERAL DYER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 23rd.

Brigadier-General Dyer, whose name became prominent at the time of the Amritsar riots in 1919, is critically ill. During his opening speech in the O'Dwyer libel action in the King's Bench Division, Mr. E. C. Charles, K.C., referring to the General's part in the outbreak and the suggestion that he might be called to give evidence, remarked:

"General Dyer did what he conceived to be his duty. It is unnecessary to inquire further and impossible to call General Dyer who is hopelessly ill and will not be very long with us."

Allegations contained in a book written by Sir Sankaran Nair formed the substance of the action, which came before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieut. Governor of the Punjab from 1913 to 1919, was the plaintiff, and Sir Sankaran Nair, the defendant. The alleged libel complained of was a certain passage which occurred in the latter's book entitled "Gandhi and Anarchy."

Defendant denied that the words complained of bore any defamatory meaning and pleaded they were true in substance and fact and were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S CHARGE.

Mr. E. C. Charles, K.C., opening the case, said that Sir Sankaran Nair's position had made the libels more dangerous than had been a nobody. Counsel described as a black lie the passage in the book alleging the increase in the recruitment of non-Mohammedans as due to terrorism by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and announced that Lord Chelmsford would be called as a witness.

Referring to the passage in the book declaring that the Act of Indemnity was passed to save delinquents from prosecution in court, Mr. Charles said that Martial Law was proclaimed contrary to Sir Michael's expressed request and that the Act of Indemnity was passed with reference to acts done under Martial Law for which plaintiff was in no way responsible.

Defendant knew this, as he was then a member of the Government of Lord Chelmsford, who would be called in to deal with defendant's statement that the English Cabinet's eulogy of Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer was an outrage on Indian public opinion. Possibly, said counsel, the eulogy might have been an outrage in the opinion of sedulous blackguards, but it would be proved unquestionably that it was not an outrage in the opinion of decent people.

In his defence, Sir Sankaran Nair alleged that Sir Michael, although he knew that oppressive methods were used in recruiting, took no steps to show to officials and others that he disapproved of those methods. The fact was, said counsel, that Sir Michael disapproved actively of anarchy, but he was not a recruit. He forbade the withholding of irrigation from villagers and the orders to compel villages to enlist, as suggested by one of the commissioners.

In his recruiting speeches during war time Sir Michael had opposed coercion. Mr. Charles said that the hideously violent mob at Amritsar in 1919 was obviously bent on doing all it could to damage and destroy British Government in India.

HOW TO SMOKE.

GETTING THE BEST FROM A CIGAR.

Scarcely more than one man in ten who smokes cigars takes the trouble to light them properly.

A cigar importer tells all the "tricks" in the Daily Mail.

For example, do not light a cigar unless you are drawing on it simultaneously, otherwise the tobacco is converted into carbon and the aroma and flavour of the unburnt leaf is partly destroyed. Equally important is the way a light is applied. Deliberately to hold a cigar in a flame and puff away until a portion of it is burnt, causes overheating and depreciates the remainder.

In holding a cigar, don't pinch or squeeze it or the outside wrapper and the internal portion will crack and cause the cigar to "leak," so that it burns unevenly.

On no account flick off the ashes too often. Avoid smoking quickly. A cigar smoked slowly always gives greater satisfaction because it is kept at a much lower temperature.

The best cigar if it be overheated becomes unfit to smoke.

Although a lighted cigar cannot be expected to retain all its former flavour, much of the depreciation can be overcome by first blowing through the cigar. This drives out most of the stale smoke between the leaf.

After a cigar is alight, let it "conf" a little. By drawing on it regularly, mildly, and moderately, your cigar will always smoke cool and sweet to the finish.

Finally, raise out the mouth after each cigar is finished. Only in this way can one have the fragrance of an early morning smoke, and not be troubled with the hot stinkiness of the previous one.

BOLSHEVISM AND RELIGION.

Bolshevism, as we know, has its own views on religion, and its own way of expressing them.

Mr. MacDonald, who is so fond of parading his Christian principles, and who never omits saying grace before meals—"Ivettia."

The main purpose (of the Bolshevik censorship) is to stamp out religious allusions in which "God" is spelled with a capital and is subject to confiscation—"Glasgow Herald."

It is not stated whether, per contra, the devil is spelled with a capital D. Probably it is. There are, after all, limits to scepticism; and he would be a hardy man who had lived through recent years in Russia and did not believe in hell.

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Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am pleased by the "Prince of Wales" to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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THE PASSING OF HOUSEHOLD SILVER.

Long though its other uses are likely to continue, says *The Times*, silver is losing its former popularity as a material of ornament for the good reason that there is no one to keep it clean. Hired labour is too costly to be employed, by any but the most fortunate, in polishing without end, and submissive daughters, willing to spend the greater part of their lives with plate-powder, brush, and chamois leather, now, like Lincoln in the play, "belong to the ages." Though we dare not regret the polishers' extinction, it is, perhaps, pardonable, before the last silver salver is banished from the dinner table of England to look back upon the old display and to remember its comfortable shining. It stood or seemed now to have stood for a condition of life that, having endured through many changes of fashion and form, is now definitely departed; for vast families of a dozen or more who have disappeared with the tureen that fed them, for heroic swimmers whose ghosts now wink over the edge of a quart pot at those who sip bottled beer out of glasses; and for little maidens perched on Trafalgar chairs who would have cried their eyes out if they had been required to drink from anything less magnificent than their own christening cups. With the decay of Victorian prosperity, silver may have grown thinner, but its tradition was bravely maintained. The grand-daughters of the Trafalgar ladies liked their hair-brushes to glitter with the beads of Sir Joshua's angels; their prayer-books and hymn-books were bound in periwinkle filigree; they put up brackets between a couple of South Africa were immortalized in silver statuettes; and their dressing-tables were gay with a hundred trinkets that shone again every Wednesday, and perhaps every Saturday, morning. Yet further progress of democracy carried silver into the humblest homes where attenuated values, conspicuously hall-marked, gave gentility to the wall-flower and distinction to the pen.

A NEW ELEGANCE.
All are gone, or will soon be going. The kindly tureen, which by reason of its extreme weight, James had so much difficulty in carrying with appropriate nonchalance, has gone with James; his pudged calves will support that burden no more. The case, the statuette, and the filigree prayer-book have been thrown to the dealers. Even the rose-bowl, which in its rich fluting used to reflect the surrounding flush of mahogany and distill, like a mocking-glass, the features of our hungry ancestors, is withdrawn into tissue paper and disdains to have converse with stainless steel. We are all turning to substitutes, and, the uniformity of silver being gone, we reveal ourselves in our choice of them. James the Younger, in those houses which still can find a place for him, is busy with cut-glass, silver's most exquisite understudy. Others rely upon porcelain, or charming pieces of pseudo-janolia collected on their travels; others, of a more revolutionary temper, have at a bound gone back to the cottage—or at least to the cottage-ten-room—and provide food and flowers and water in delightfully simple receptacles closely resembling a flower-pot. Upstairs in my lady's room, everything that was once bound in silver is now marvellously adorned with pink grapes and magenta pomegranates in satin. Everywhere the spell of silver is being lifted. No more shall candles gutter in gleaming branches or oceans gather in a tureen. We are grown at once practical and elegant with a new elegance. Henceforth, by electric light, we shall nibble an olive from an earthenware saucer and now and then visit a museum or a university to see what a tankard was like.

CHARACTER IN HANDSHAKES.

How many people realize that in the mere pressure of their handshakes their characters may be summed up admirably? Every person shakes hands differently. There is the person who extends in a very gingerly manner a scanty couple of fingers and withdraws them at the earliest opportunity. He is a precise person who counts the consequences of every step before taking it, for him the proverb "Look before you leap" has no use, he leaps first. Then we have the half-fellow-well-met handshaker, who squeezes a friend's hand for five minutes on end, talking volubly the while. He may be quite unaware of his peculiarity because it is natural to him. A jolly man this, of good intentions and pressing invitations. Easygoing he may be, but he is not lazy. Your aching arm will testify to that! Next comes the flabby handshaker, chill and clammy—a thing of horror and cold shiverings, giving the impression of an encounter with a jelly fish, and it seems to signify a rebuff. This might well be deemed significant of the weak-willed individual.

The fourth is the iron grip—the handshake of the strong sort of person, whose main idea, apparently is to acquaint all the bones in the hand with one another. This, probably denotes an overpowering domineering personality. He may be a man of action and energy, but it is more physical than mental.

The last is the firm clasp of the straightforward man of sincere thoughts and unswerving purpose. He is a striving worker who has time enough to wish one well, but none to waste in drivelling. He is the man who is not deceived by appearances, for he knows the things worth while.

A BRITISH JUSTICE EXHIBIT

It has been decided to set up a Petty Sessions Court inside the British Empire Exhibition grounds. The Court will sit daily—7 P.M. Among so many vendors of the Empire a British Justice Exhibit is only fit and proper, remarks a London commentator who suggests that perhaps one of our more humorous magistrates will be chosen for the occasion.



CUTICURA
SOOTHES IRRITATIONS

Is the treatment of all skin irritations. Bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. Always include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Sole Agents: Talcum Co., Ltd., 24, Old Street, E.C.1, London, E.C.1. Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements, F.M.S., and Hong Kong: Messrs. J. B. & Co., 111, Market Street, Singapore.



It Pays To Keep ZAM-BUK Always Handy

Zam-Buk is a perfect combination of anti-septic, soothing and healing substances ready for immediate use.

This rare herbal preparation quickly alleviates pain and irritation; uproots skin disease; safeguards cut or damaged flesh against poisonous germs; and also grows healthy new skin. For its economy, reliability and wide range of usefulness, Zam-Buk is well described as "A Surgery in a Two-Inch Box." It is the soothing, perfect skin medicine that should be kept handy at all times.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.
ZAM-BUK is obtainable in handy size boxes of medicine dealers everywhere. Direct from Agents—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., 60, Kingsoe Road, Shanghai.



Zam-Buk
"PUB IT IN"



THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL
of Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitoes, etc., all killed by **KEATING'S**

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for boxes—YI.

T.C. LET—Two Large Semi-detached Free Rooms, HOUSES with Extensive Grounds and Tennis Court at Pokfulam. Beautifully situated with Splendid View of Harbour and Easily Accessible by Motor Car. For further particulars, apply to—Box No. 33, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.

To the Publisher
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
11, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.
Please send me the
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

From 1924, to
addressed as follows:




HUGO STINNES LINIEN
OSTASIEN-FAHRT
PASSENGER SERVICE
HONGKONG TO NAPLES
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG
VIA
MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
S.S. "ADOLF VON HAYER" ... on or about the 26th May.
S.S. "EMIL KIHDOFF" ... on or about the 28th Aug.

FARES FROM HONGKONG TO NAPLES:
FROM \$71—UPWARDS
Only Cabin Class Accommodation Available.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
AGENTS
26, Des Voeux Road Central. Phone Central No. 478.



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"ANDES MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"CANADA MARU" ... Friday, 6th June
BOMBAY, via Singapore and Colombo.
"BORNEO MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Wednesday, 4th June.
"SUMATRA MARU" ... Friday, 20th June
BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.
"KISHU MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.
"GANGES MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Thursday, 26th June
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
"ARIZONA MARU" ... End of June
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
JAPAN PORTS—Mojik, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.
"KWATO MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th May.
"ARIZONA MARU" ... End of June
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June Noon.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 24th June Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"KOTSU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th June, 10 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.
"RUSHO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th June
For further particulars please apply to—
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
K. SHIMA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 4034, 4033, 4030.


THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.
The M/S. "AFRIKA"
will be loading for BARCELONA, VALENCIA, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
About 9th June, 1924.
Further Sailings Expected on or about Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M/S. "Malaya" ... 5th June ... 20th July
M/S. "Annam" ... 2nd July
M/S. "Australia" ... 18th
M/S. "Java" ... 4th September
Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
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HONGKONG



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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

IF 3 A.M. NS 13th June Mars, L'don, B'dam, & Hamburg
PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" 20th Oct Shanghai and Japan
"CITY OF LAHORE" 7th Dec Marseilles, London, etc.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st Class "A" £2. 8s. "B" £2. 4s. 2nd Class "A" £2. 2s. "B" £2. 0s.
"A" 16s. "B" 14s. "A" 10s. "B" 8s.
Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage £62.

NOTE—Particulars of Passage Rate by Cargo Steamers.

For further particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "KASAMA" via Suez Canal 31st May.
S.S. "DIODE" via Suez Canal 11th June.
S.S. "MEVELAUS" via Suez Canal 21st June.
S.S. "CITY OF SHANGHAI" via Suez Canal 1st July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	10th Apr.	12th May	8th June
CHANTILLY	24th Apr.	26th May	22nd June
ANGERS	8th May	9th June	6th July
PORTUS	22nd May	23rd June	20th July
AMAZONE	5th June	7th July	31st Aug.
ANGKOR	18th June	21st July	17th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) £25. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £23. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) £25. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £23. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive End of June.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone: Central 740. 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN

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HAIPHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore 27th May, at 5 p.m.
HONGKONG Capt. E. S. Walker Friday, 30th May, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG Capt. W. S. Tarbush Tuesday, 3rd June, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" 14th June.
S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" 1st July.
S.S. "GALIC PRINCE" 15th July.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telephone: Central 3165. 51 George's Building.
Telegrams (Furness)

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,233	28th May, Noon	Spore, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYA"	9,097	31st May, D.L.	Mars, London & Antwerp
"ALIPORE"	5,472	3rd June	Mars, Spore, & B'way.
"SICILIA"	8,813	11th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	14th June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	23rd June	do.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	30th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SUDAN"	8,098	1st July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,098	12th July	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	26th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	9th Aug.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	22nd Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	30th Aug.	do.
"SABDINIA"	6,884	4th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	12th Sept.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	20th Sept.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	4th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	18th Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	1st Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	13th Dec.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	29th May	Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
"TAKADA"	6,949	14th June	do.
"TAKADA"	10,000	10th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	28th May, Noon	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday
"ANAFURA"	4,000	22nd July	Madras, Sandakan, Friday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	30th July	Madras, Sandakan, Saturday

Frequency connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via Suez, Canal, Vanuatu
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez, Canal, Vanuatu
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez, Canal, Vanuatu
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Australia via Suez, Canal, Vanuatu

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKADA"	6,949	29th May, D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	30th May, Noon	Amoy, Hongkong, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	10,000	2nd June	Moji & Kobe.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	6th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ANAFURA"	4,000	7th June	Amoy & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,098	13th June	Shanghai, Amoy, & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	8,098	14th June	Shanghai
"TAKADA"	6,949	23rd June	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	26th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	21st July	Amoy & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	23rd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	26th July	Shanghai
"NAGPORE"	5,233	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	22nd Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Sept.	do.
"ANAFURA"	4,000	6th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	29th Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,989	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
32, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Port	Steamers	Date of Departure
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 27th May 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 27th May 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIVANG"	On 27th May 2 p.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 1st June 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 3rd June 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 4th June 2 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th June 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSI"	On 8th June 2 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 10th June 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KATING"	On 10th June 2 p.m.
HOIHOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"CHINRU"	On 12th June 2 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"RUICHOW"	On 14th June 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Taichow). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 38.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Manila, Iloilo, Thana, Is. & Aus. Ports.
"CHANGSHA"	In Port	28th May, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. Central 38.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sails on or about 3rd June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADEIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KORE AND MOJI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sails about 3rd June.
S.S. "GERANIA" Sails about 20th June.
S.S. "ROSANDEA" Sails about 3rd July.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" Sails about 7th June.
S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO" Sails about 4th July.
S.S. "NIPPON" Sails about 8th July.
S.S. "ROSANDEA" Sails about 7th August.

* Cargo only.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails about 10th June.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" Due Hongkong 31st May
Leave Hongkong 3rd June
U.S.S. "West Carmona" Due Hongkong 12th June
Leave Hongkong 14th June

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO
WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.
AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

FOR MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "West Cajoot" Due Hongkong 2nd July
Leave Hongkong 4th July
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU

U.S.S. "West Mantop" Due Hongkong 8th June
Leave Hongkong 11th June

For Full Information, Apply to—
STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES-
INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,
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G.P.P. BRADFORD,
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Y. K. M. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

For CANTON
For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 20th May.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.
S.S. "NANTO MARU No. 1" on or about 9th June.

For further particulars, please apply to—
Branch Office
No. 27, Bonham Street West.
Tel. Central No. 156.

Head Office
S. MITARAI, Agent.
Top Floor King's Building.
Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 4457.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ...	Linna	27th May
AMSTERDAM & MANILA ...	Victoria	27th May
SHANGHAI ...	Luchow	28th May
SHANGHAI ...	Pootung	29th May
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and papers)	More	29th May
London, 1st May, & Parcels 24th		
April ...		
SHANGHAI ...	Hankow	28th May
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Free Jackson	29th May
JAPAN	Kashima Maru	3rd June

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Yunnan	Tuesday, 27th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Pootung	10.30 A.M.
Manila	Free Jackson	10.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Yosrie	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Wakam Maru	10.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kalgan	12.30 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Van Vollenhoven	12.30 P.M.
Amoy	Hui Ning	4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Pootung	Amherst	4.00 P.M.
Samah and Wuchow	Torilla	8.00 P.M.
Amoy and Japan		
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Pres. McKinley	Wednesday, 28th, 8.00 A.M.
due Victoria, B.C., 16th June		
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 10th June	Eastern	Wednesday, 28th, 8.45 A.M.
		10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Finishing	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Nagapore	10.30 A.M.
Formosa	Kokohama Maru	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, and San Francisco—due San Francisco, 24th June	Tengo Maru	10.30 A.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, about 11th June	Changsha	Parcels, Noon
		Registration, 1.45 P.M.
		Letters, 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Emp. of Russia	Parcels for Canada only—Wednesday, 28th, 8.00 P.M.
due Vancouver, B.C., 16th June		
& EUROPE via Siberia (Correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)		Thursday, 29th, 9.15 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Houng	Registration, 10.50 A.M.
		Letters, 1.00 P.M.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tientsin Maru	Friday, 30th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	More	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 28th June	Khiva	Parcels, Noon
		Registration, 4.10 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Pootung	Haiphong	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Free Jackson	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Free Jackson	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Yunnan	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Mingant	Sunday, 1st, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kiao Maru	8.00 A.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Chennin	8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Pootung	Haiphong	Tuesday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Kashima Maru	Wednesday, 4th, 8.45 A.M.
JARVIS—due Marseilles, 6th July		Registration, 9.30 A.M.
Sandakan		
Singapore, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles about 8th July—Ship sails at 4 p.m. Sunday, 6th June	Amherst	Saturday, 7th, Noon
		Registration, 5.00 P.M.
		Letters, 5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

(Via Continental Ports)

DARDANUS	2ND JUNE	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
LAOMEDON	9TH JUNE	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
MENTOR	16TH JUNE	Mars. L'don., Rotterdam & Hamburg
LYCAON	30TH JUNE	Mars. L'don., Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW SERVICE

(Via Continental Ports)

CALCHAS	1ST JUNE	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
NINGCHOW	20TH JUNE	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
DEMODOCUS	1ST JULY	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(Via Kobe and Yokohama)

ACHILLES	23RD JUNE	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PHILOCTETES	11TH JULY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(Via Suez)

DIOMED	11TH JUNE	Boston, New York & Baltimore
MENELAUS	21ST JUNE	Boston & New York
CYCLOPS	11TH JULY	Boston & New York

PASSENGER SERVICE

ANCHISES	15TH JUNE	Shanghai
MENTOR	16TH JUNE	Singapore, Marseilles & London
ANCHISES	14TH JULY	Singapore, Marseilles & London
TEIRESIAS	11TH AUG.	Singapore & London
SARPEDON	9TH SEPT.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLOS	21ST OCT.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 26th, 1924.

On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Credita, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	945
Credita, 4 months' sight	1/4 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credita, at 30 days' sight	53 1/2
On BOHRAH—	
Telegraphic Transfer	160 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	160 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	129
On MANILA—	
On demand	104 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	103 1/2
On BATAVIA—	
On demand	141 1/2
On HONGKONG—	
On demand	nom.
On SAIGON—	
On demand	77 1/2
On HANKOW—	
On demand	8 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	8 1/2
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	34 7/16
BAR SILVER, per oz	34 7/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$10,000,000

List of Directors:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman	J. A. P. Munn, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman	J. P. Warren, Esq.
B. D. F. Smith, Esq.	N. L. Watson, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.	G. M. Young, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	
A. O. Lang, Esq.	

Chief Manager:

A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BIRLOW, Esq.	
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STINE, Esq.	

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. H. BARLOW, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1924. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1894.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 50,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:	
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.	
FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Kaitoko, Keelung, Matsung, Nantao, Pines, Shingchiang, Taitan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aki.	
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Pootung, Swatow, Canton.	
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Samatung, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.	

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Thibet, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

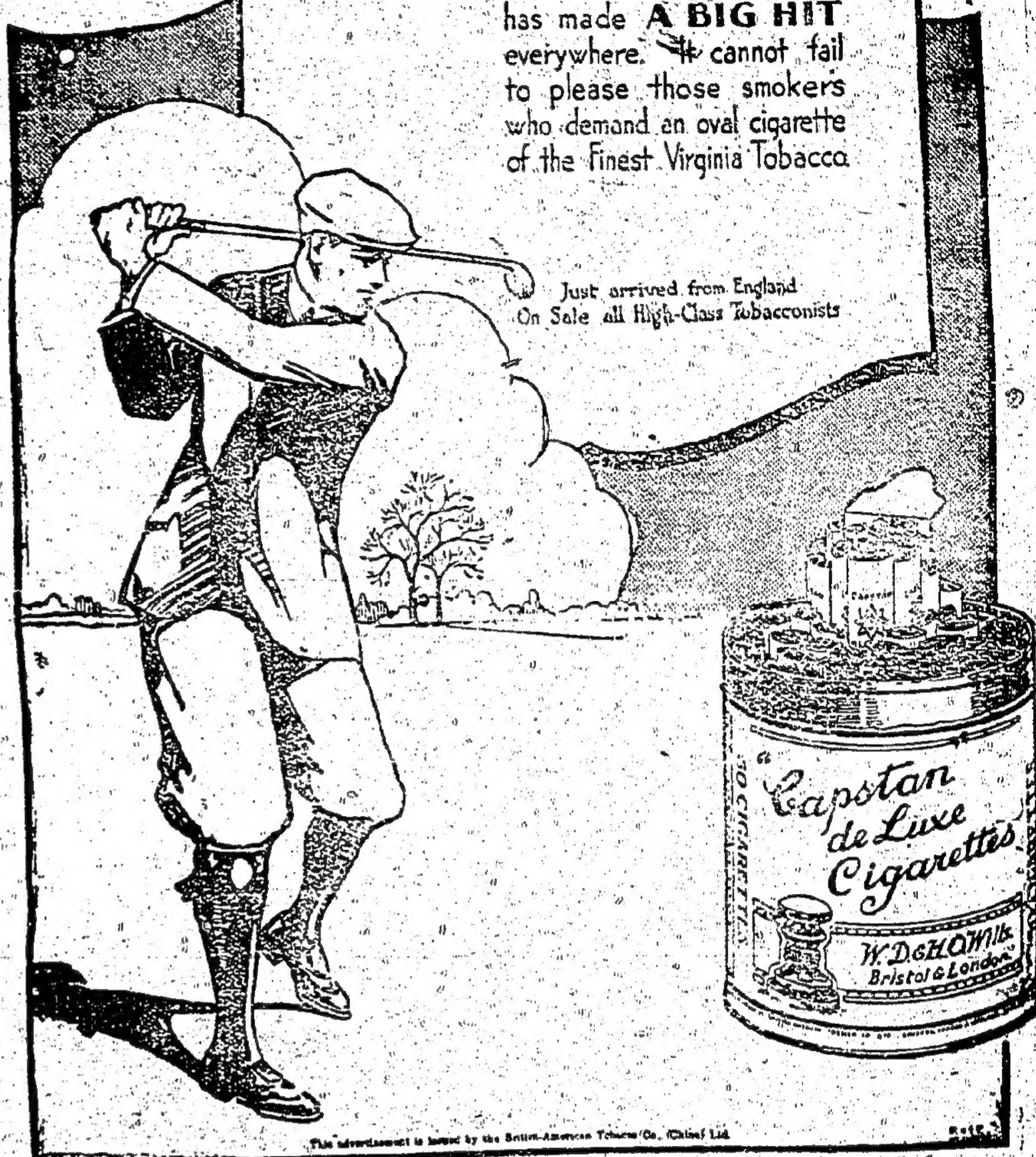
S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 15th September, 1922.

A BIG HIT

The New "Capstan de Luxe"

has made A BIG HIT everywhere. It cannot fail to please those smokers who demand an oval cigarette of the finest Virginia Tobacco



Just arrived from England
On Sale all High-Class Tobacconists

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kanpur, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malacca).

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 93 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 62,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 55,957,333.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Pootung, Sourabaya, Pondicherry, Yunnan.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1924. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1910.

Authorized Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$750,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.	
For 6	
For 12	

"KAN TONG PO," Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1924. [34]

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES: Shanghai—31, Kiangsu Road. Hankow—British Concession.

CORRESPONDENTS IN: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive Rates for all kinds of Deposits. Enquiries are welcomed.

T. H. MAI, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Batavia	Kobe	Sourabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Chungking	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fukien	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
(Mokden)	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	
Hankow	Rio de Janeiro	
Hankow	Yokohama	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923. [39]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

[NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.]

BANK.

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital	Gulden 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital	50,000,000
Reserve Fund	25,000,000
Special Reserves	25,000,000

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Eastern Head Office: BATAVIA

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kots-Badia, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Soerabaja (Solo), Tegal, Tientsin and Waterpolder.

LONDON BANKERS: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. J. STAABGAARD, Acting Agent

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917)

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	13,750,000.00
Reserve Funds	9,625,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York Bankers—The Irving Trust Co., New York Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUTSUI FUKU, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38]